EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 23.

Garibaldi Moving Near Florence.

The Race for the Grand Prize of Paris.

THE ITALO-ROMAN QUESTION.

Garibaldi's Appearance Near Florence. FLORENCE, Sept. 23, 1867. Garibaldi has made his appearance at Arezzo, forty

THE FENIAN RIOT.

Faneral of the Policeman Killed in Man-

chester.
Mancussen, Sept. 23, 1867.
The funeral of policeman Brett, who was killed by the nob on Friday, took place yesterday. The citizens of Manchester showed their sympathy for the deceased and their respect for law and order by attending the funeral in large numbers.

The police continued to make arrests of parties imtwenty or thirty persons are now in juit awaiting exam

THE FRENCH TURF.

The City of Paris Racos-Patricien Winner of

the Grand Prize.

Parts. Sept. 23, 1807.

The sangel races of the city of Paris took place vesterday at the Longonamp Course, near the Bois de Bou-

As on former on prions, the attendance was immense and the excitement ran high. The great race of the day, for the grand prize of Paris, was won by the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LOYDON MONEY MARKET.—LOYDON, Sept 23—2 P.
M.—Jonsols for monov, 94 %; United States five twenty
bonds, 73 %; Hindes Ceatrel Railway shares, 77; Eric
Railway shares, 41 %; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 22 %;
Laverroot. Corron Marker.—Liverroot. Sept. 23,
1807.—The cottum market opens with rather a quiet feellag. The estimated siles to-day are 10,000 bates. The
opening quotations are na follows:—Middling uplands,
94 %; middling Orleans, 0 %;
Liverroot. Beradstuffs are quiet. Corn, 47e. per
quarior for mixed Western. Wheat, 12s 8d. per cental
tor mixed California. Barley, 5a, 2d. per 69 lbs, of
American. Oats, 3a, 7d. per 45 lbs, for Canadian. Peas,
44: per 504 lbs. for Canadian.
Laverroot. Profusions Marker.—Laverroot., Sept. 23—
2 P. M.—Boof 147s. 6d. per 304 lbs. for extra prime meas.
Book 71s. per 200 lbs. for city prime mess. Bacon 42s.
6d. per cwt. for middles. Lard 51s. 6d. per cwt. for
American. Cheese 53s. per cwt. for middling American.
Liverroot. Profusions. Marker.—Laverroot., Sept. 23—
2 P. M.—Rosin, 8s. per cwt. for common American and
12s for medium. Tallow, 44: 6d. per cwt. for American.
Potashee, 3lz. per cwt. For common American and
12s for medium. Tallow, 44: 6d. per cwt. for American.
Potashee, 3lz. per cwt. For common American and
12s par cwt. for American.
Loyson Markers.—Loydon, Sept. 23—Noon.—No. 12

spirits and Is 53/d. for standard white. Cloverseed,
41s. per cwt. for American.
LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Sept. 23—Noon.—No. 12
Dutch standard sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Inseed, 68s.
5d. per imperial quarter. Linseed cakes, £10 5s. per
ton for feeding. Linseed cil, £39 per ton. Whate oil,
£40 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £115 per ton.
Tus Permolatun Marker—Amwar, Sept. 23—Noon.—
Petroloum firm at 55 francs for standard white.

Marine lutelligence.

The steamship Aleopo, Capsain Harrison, from New York on the 11th inst, of the Cunard line, has arrived here on the way to Ilverpool.

The steamship Etna, Captain Tibbetts, of the Inman line, from New York on the 11th instant, arrived here this morning as routs to Liverpool.

THE STEAMSHIP PERUVIAN INWARD BOUND.

Quarter, September 23, 1867.
The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Londonderry on the 13th instant, passed Farther Point on route to this port at a quarter to twelve o'clock last night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Forrow Street Prayer Meeting .- The tenth anni ersary of the Fulton street daily prayer meeting was Fatton and William strests. From ten o'clock in the morning quite a crowd besieged the doors of the sacred entities, and at noon the proceedings opened with the singing of an anniversary hymn, composed for the occa-

A San Casz -- About six weeks ago a Mrs. Lambert. the mother of four little children, the eldest of whom was but fourteen years of age, died in Boston. Soon after the death the father of the children was informed after the death the father of the children was informed by a sister-in-law of his that if he would send on the children to her residence in Williamsburg she would take good care of them. The children, the two youn-est, were sent on and were closely followed by the cities, a girl, who on arriving at her aunit's found that she had the little ones deliy employed begeing about the arrests. Keepins her own counsel she quietly laid by every day a few cents until she had accumulated \$2.50. Thinking that this sum would empty suffice to pay the pamers of herself and brother and sinter to Boston, she awaited a favorable opportunity yesterday morning when her aunt had gone out, and made her way with the other children to polito herdeutsters, where she informed Captain John Young of the circumstances in which she was piaced. The children were placed on board of a Boston toot by jovial John's order, and left this port late in the afterneou happy and contented.

PROSABLE FATAL CAR ACCIDINT.—Late on Sunday night Tatrick Neelan, store keeper, thirty-five years of

night Patrick Neelan, atore keeper, thirty-five years of get on one of the Third avenue cars at the corner of to get on one of the Third avenue cars at the corner of Spring street and the Bowery accidentally missed his footing, whom the car passed over his legs and mangled his body in a most shocking manner. Officer Robert P. Reilly, or the Fromny-asth precinct, who happened to witness the occurrence, had the unfortunate man promotly convayed to Believue Hospital. Mr. Noelan was still siving up to a late hour last hight, although not much hope is entertained of his ultimate convery. The shove named officer had the driver of the creation. The shove named officer had the driver of the creation of hir, Neelan's injuries.

Second Accurate.—Patrick Connolly, a lioneshore.

SERBUS ACCIDENT.-Patrick Councily, a 'longshore man, forty-seven years of age, residing at No. 7 Des-brosses street, was taken by officer H. S. Holley, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, to Believae Hospital, suffering sovere injuries sestained by the falling of an iron tub, on board the ship Iowa, now judg at pier 29 North iror. It appears Conneily was at work in the hold of the rossel discharging coal, when the chain attached to the windless broke and precipitated the tub into the hold, striking Conneily on the back and lottes, completely prostrating him.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY .- The investi gation of the charge against Daniel Noble of complicity in the robbery of \$200,000 in bonds from the office of the Reyal Insurance Company, of this city, was continued yesterday before Justice Hegan. Very little of importance was elicited and the case was again adjourned.

Augusta or Essurants.—Three thousand three hun-dred and eighty emigrants arrived at this port during Sunday and yesterday in the steamers, from the ports and in the numbers as follows: "Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, 843; steamship Tarifa, Liverpool, 631; steamship Beliona, Lendon, 448; steamship City of Cork, Antwerp, 401; steamship Teulonia, Hamburg, 417; ship Join Bertram, Hamburg, 277; bark O. H. Watjen, Brennen, 458.

PROJECTED PRIZE FIGHT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. William Davis and Charles Gallagher to Fight Noar Detroit. CLEVELAND, Sept. 23, 1867, 1 9 o'Clock, P. M.

For several days sporting circles in this city have been onlivened by a bitter newspaper war between Wilham M. Davis, a prize ring veteran, and Charles Galla tham M. Davis, a prize ring veteran, and Charles Gallagher, a young aspirant for fistic honors, as to the relative ments of each. The controversy culminated at the
American House this morning, in the two mon meeting
and signing articles of agreement to light on the 5th of
October, within fifty miles of Detroit, for \$300 a side, to
be impressed to-\$500 if the parties see fit. Arthur Gors,
of Detroit, backs (siling for. Davis is backed by Johnay
Mackey. Davis is the man who figured in the made-up
fight with Elitoit ast May, and Gallagher first attracted
attention through being matched to fight Elliott, on the
ein of July last, which match fell through, owing to
Gallagher's lijuous.

NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

Illuress of Captain General Manzana-Arrival of the Roman Catholic Histor of Havana, Havasa, Sept 22, 1867.

The Ra man Catholic Bishop for this taland has ar-News from Venezuela-General Falcon at the Capita i-President Gutierrez, of Colom-

bin, at Bo tota.

Pouro Rico, Sopt. 15, 1867.)
Via Havana, Sopt 22.)
Dates from Vera zuela to the 9th inst. are received. General Falcon h ad arrived at the Capitol. The new Foreign Minister is Señor Jacinto

President Gutierres, of Colombia, arrived at Bogota

on the 4th inst.

The Illness of the Captain General Rapidly Increasing—The Gavernment Piaced in the Hands of Count Ba imozudu—Departure of Mr. Plumb from Mot clco.

HAVANA, Sept. 23, 1867.

to such a degree as to incape a tate him from attending to any official business. At bair, ast six o'clock this oven-ing Count Balmozada was place 1 in charge of the govent of the island

ernment of the island.

Mr. Plumb and Capiain Quacit inbush. U. S. N., have

Exchange dull; rates unchanges; sugar quiet and steady; prices unconnect from the last quotations. Lard, in tieroes, 16%c.; in ties, 186. Potatoes, 6%c. Petroleum, 4% reals.

Marine Intelligence.

Havana, Apr. 22, 1867.
Arrived yesterday, the Spanish roati etcamer, from Cadiz, and the English mail steamer Exter, from St. Thomas; British brig W. M. Williams, from New York, Sailed, steamer Missouri and bark J. K. Weiden, for

Arrived, steamer Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia, and brig T. J. Maguire, from New York.

Sailed, English mail steamer Cider, for Vera Cruz.

Congratulatory Message: Between Slayer Hoffman and the Civil Governor of Cuba. The following congratulatory despatches were sont through the Cuba cable on Friday, Soptember 13:—

MAYOR ROPEMAN TO SENOR DE LA VEGA.

To His Exceloring Schor D. John Guthaurez De La Viga,
Cvil Governor and President of the Havana Council;
New York groets Havana on the completion of telegraphic union between the United States and Orba,
May their commercial relations by prospersors, and
their peace proverbial.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
SENOR DE LA VEGA TO MAYOR HOFFMAN.
Havena likewise greets New York on the completion
of too telegraph union between Cuba and the United States.
God grant that their peace be eternal and increase the prosperity of their commerce.

J. GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, Civil Governor.

Messages of Queen Isabella and Her Minis-

ter to the Cuban Anthorities.
Queen Isabella II. ordered the following reply to be forwarded by cable to the felicitation of the Cuban au-

thorities:—

Her Majesty the Queen orders me to say to your Excellency that she is extremely thankful for the greeting which you sent as the first message through the electric cable, which shortens communication and draws close the bonds of union between the mother country and the ever faithful island of Cuba. Her Majesty desires that you manifest to all the authorities, corporations and loyal inhabitants of the privileged Antille the motherly love which she professesses for them, assuring all that the island has always been the object of her most tender solicitude for its prosperity, and that she prays God to blass them with all happiness.

The Colonial Minister immediately afterwards for-

The Colonial Minister immediately afterwards forwarded the following:-

warded the following:—

By order of her Majesty the Queen, and in the name of the government, I return your Excellency and all the authorities of the island our thanks for your greeting forwarded through the cable. Her Majesty takes piecasure in manifesting by this means to the loyal inhabitants of the island and to your Excellency, the expression of her royal predilection and the satisfaction with which she views the bonds that units Caba with the mother country in an indussoluble manner.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY AT ALBANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BERALD.

The Desperate Affray at Albany-One Man

Killed and Another Dangerously Wounded-Particulars of the Affair.

ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1867.

The quiet of this city was again disturbed last night by the occurrence of a shocking tragedy on Jufferson street, between Hawk and Swan. Between eleven and twelve o'clock as pairolman Wells, of the Capitol police, was making his usual beat, he came upon three young men named Fitzsimmons, McAllister and Lawless, all of whom, it is said, had been drinking during the evening and acting in a very disorderly manner. Policeman Wells degreed them to discontinue their disorderly conduct and proceed to their homes. After some parleying they attacked the officer, who at length drow a pistol and fired three or four times, when all three fied, leaving Wells lying bleeding on the sidewalk. Officer Buchanan, hearing shots, hastened to the scene, and on lifting Wells found him badly beaten about the head, but yot well enough to proceed, with a little nid, in search of his assailants. On going over toward a retired spot, called the Buttermik Falls, they met a party for young men, one of whom (McAitster) was immediately recognized by Wells as one of the party that had beaten him. Officer Buchanan took the man into custody, whon he frankly admitted he was one of the party of three, and said, "I am shot; take me to a doctor." He was taken to a grocery store near by, and on opening his garments found he was shot through the back. Nothing more was heard of the other two until Sunday meaning, when Fitzstimmons' body was found in a vacant lot near the scene of the attack on Wells. The third one, Lawless, is still at large. A jury was empanelled at the Third district station house on Sunday morning, when the following evidence was anduced:—

David W. Signits testified that he had found a dead body, which he identified as being that of Fitzstimmons, lying in a vacant lot adjoining his premises, and that he had now in the hind heard a few shots fried the preceding night.

James H. Mulligan testified is to the body found having been that of Fitzstimmons, and that the paronts of deceased resided in New York city.

Richard M. Byrne testified that about eight o'clock on Saturday night deceased had been to his store to pay a small debt he owed; he said that he was going to the Academy of Music; he was sober at the time, and had only drank one glass of sie at his place; he was sione at the time, and had only drank one glass of sie at his place; he was sione at the time, and had only drank one glass of sie at his place; he was sione at the time, and had end not know that a man had been shot, ent saw McAllister taken out of his store by his friends; in a little while Wells returned, seeming ve when all three fled, leaving Wells lying bleeding on the

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Exonerating the Officer-One Juryman Dissents.

Alman, Sept. 23, 1867.

The coroner's jury empanelled to investigate the shooting affray, an account of which was published in yesterday's Herald, submitted the following verdict; yesterday's Henald, submitted the following verdict;—
'That John Fitzsimmons came to his death by a paicl
shot at the hands of police officer Alexander H. Wells,
in self-defence, while in the discharge of his duty.''
This verdict was signed by all the jurons except one,
John J. Riley, who says that 'the said John Fitzsimmons came to his death by a pistol shot at the hands of
Alexander H. Wells, while acting as police officer.''

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 23, 1567. Hop, Thuddeus Stevens was attacked with a severe indisposition on Saturday, but is much botter to-day. His friends hope he will regain his usual strength in ample time to resume his public duties.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Ortega to Remain in Prison Until the Meeting

of Congress in November.

Say Faxersoo, Sept. 23, 1867.

The steamer Sacramento brings from Acapulco Mexican advices of the 27th att. President Justez has directed that General Ortega remain to prison until the Mexican Congress meets in November next.

ROBBERY OF A SAVINGS BANK IN MAINE.

Portland, Me., Sept. 23, 1967.
The savings bank in Norway tillage, Oxford county, about forty miles from Portland, was robbed Saturday night of eleven or twelve thousand collars in money and collaterals. The rogues have not yet been taken.

REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA.

Austrata, Ga., Sept. 23, 1867.

The Republican contains the reserve of registration in Georgia. The total number is 183,729, of whom 95,393 are whites and 95,417 blacks.

It is saided that the garrisons at various points are to be concentrated at Atlanta. The troops were removed

OHIO POLITICS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Shaky Position of the Radicals—General Hayes will Probably be Elected—The Balance of the Radical Ticket Likely to be Defeated—A Democratic Legislature Expected—The Negro Suffrage Question Donned—The Canvass Getting Warm.

Columbia, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1367.

To say the least of it, radical ambition in Ohio is not as vaunting as it was a year ago. It will take all the material at its command to maintain itself, oven with a

material at its command to maintain itself, oven with a reduction of several thousand on its majority vote o 33 000 last year, and it is by no means a settled question that the whole radical ticket will be carried. The election of General Hayes for Governor may be set down as certain; but the probabilities of an anti-radical majority in the Legislature hold good. It may be very small, but yet sufficient to defeat the re-election o Ben Wade to the United States Sontae. Old Ber has been making himself more or less obnoxiou to his party by the extreme views which he has ox pressed and the violen language he has used in some on his recent speeches while stumping this State. In more than one instance he has been withdrawn from the can was in some counties where he was anneunced to speak and mere moderate men, like Governor Cox and others substituted in his place. General Lee, the radical can didate for Lieutenant Governor, has also made himself the didate for Lieutenant Governor, has also made himself the colour with his party as a sinuary speaker, be substituted in his place. General Lee, the tradical candidate for Lieutonaut Governor, has also made himself rather edious with his party as a stamp speaker, because he has given strength to the enemy by some expressed opinious as as to the superior capacity of the negro over the white men of foreign birth in the exercise of the francise. This is excellent ammanition for the democratic politicians. They desire no better. Such a comparison at this time is regarded as off-mais ely many, who are equally divided between the radical and democratic tickets. The necessity on the part of the radical managers to withdraw put readred unnecessory from the structure of the main of the lumping campaign is randored unnecessory from the fact, which all his friends of both parties deplore, that he is now suffering from a severe attack of conception of the lungs, and may now be able to take any further part in the campaign.

There probably never was an election in this State when men were less disposed to predict its result with any certainty. The most enthusiastic radicals tak carmly of the uncertainty of the issue. Mist genterman, like tovernor Fox, do not discover any reason why the old discipline of the party should not prevail in durying the State, while politician of his class alrud that there may be unforcessor accordes whereby apathy in the form party and activity in the other, combined with a certain bufference as to the constitutional amendment involving mayor auffrage, which they detect among their adherents, may leaf it a sample vote and a lesses mejority. This is leared most of all in the nort western countles, where the radicals feet so see tree if their majorities that they may not mink to

vote and a lesser melority. This is corred most of all in the nort western counties, where the calcade feel of secure of their majorities that they may not think it with while to you on the constitutional amendment a all. The radical leaders are aller to this data they are are all to the constitution of the counties of that a considerable charge in the western considers to that a considerable charge in the western considers, so that a considerable charge in the district. Nevertheless, the similar sion of the negro to the right of siffrage is exceedingly doubtful. It may be thrust upon the resolution voters as a matter of consistency, but "their going rises all.". They may love negro equality as Hamist did Yorick when he was a fettow of infante jest, but when presented to them in its immediate offensive form, they will be very likely to recoil from it, as Hamlet did from the skull of his quondam friend and idel—their "gorge rises at ft."

the skull of his quondam friend and idol—their "gorge rises at it."

The antagonistic forces arrayed against radications are becoming more active every day. The democrats beast that their organization is more wide-pread than their adversaries suppose; and although they have not the same facilities of impressing the public money late their errice as the radicals, have managed to scatter their documents broadcast pretty extensively. In the matter of atting speakers there has probably solicon been a campaign in any State that can show more men of shiftly than Oile has in the ranks from its own soil just now. They are traversing the country like meteors. The imported orators from other States are not so brilliant. For example, the speech of Governor Baker, of Indiana, at the Capitol Grounds in the city last night was about the weakers and most inspired effort of the campaign. It was antediturian in style, poor in method, stale in facts, and created no enthusiasm whatever.

Growing Hopes of the Democracy-Each Side Sanguine of Success-Republican Governor Cox Unable to See Where Defeat Could Come Fram-Shrewd Policy of the Democrats-The Popular Issues They Present-Popularity of Vallandigham—His Inducace in the Canvass-Little Interest in Negro Suffrage—Ben Wade Its Chief Advacate. Cusrans, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1867. In this section of Ohio the democracy is all powerful and is not alone satisfied with being considered locally superior to its republican antagonist, but also claims the canadity at this particular moment, under the new

capacity at this particular moment, under the new national issues that have arisen, to sweep radical domi nation from the State. Republican nominations for county offices are looked upon as a mere formality simply an effort to preserve party organization without the hope of achieving any success. In Franklin county, fairs are nearly similar. There the democrats know no such word as fail; the county, as they aver, is in th ration of several very important issues which the democrats in their wisdom are laboring vigorously to impress on peoples' miods, namely, the taxation of bonds and the evils of centralization and negre supremacy. Vallandigham with his tarnished copportend record le, nevertheless, by reason of his popular exposition of the financial question to which he is almost exclusively addressing himself, drawing larger audiences through the State than any other man in the democratic party of Ohio. Pendleton is nowhere beside him. In fact, it is no exaugeration to say that the martyr of the peace democracy has multiplied the number of his admirers since the rebellion with which he sympathized so much has ceased to be the topic of the hour. What Junius said of Wifees may be applied, slightly altered, to Vallandigham:—"The rays of toyal industation that settled upon him served only to idluminate, but could not consume." He is the most potent influence, his copperheadism notwithstanding, on the side of Judge Thoman, to-day, and if the Judge be elected Governor of the state he should ratura his gratical thanks to the leader of the peace democracy. The great trouble with the republicans is their inability to present a solid, living issue to the people. Negro suffrace is certianly not a question that commands any enthusiusm. Governor Baker, of Indiana, stumping for the radicals in this State, put the claims of the black man in their most favorable light before his heartrs last evening, in Columbus, and failed to clicit the smallest evidence of interest. He said that seven thousand negroes went forth from Ohio to battle for the Union, but the Governor corrainly exaggerated, as that number comprised all the negroes, young and old of both seves, in the State

interest. He said that seven thousand negroes went forth from Ohie to battle for the Union, but the Governor cortainly exaggerated, as that number comprised all the negroes, young and old of both sexes, in the State when the rebellion broke out.

Ben Wade, the great advocate of the constitutional amendment, has bean judiciously sent away by the radical managers to the Western Reserve, where republicans most do congregate. His blunt and rude utterances were doing considerable damage to his party down herr; so they despatched him to where a more congenial atmosphere awaited him. Hayes, Cox, Denison, Hassaorck and West are discoursing through the State the mildest and most agreeable kind of republicanism. They present the claims of the negro with an unwonted deference to the judgment of their hearers, and skilfully daily with, if not wholly evade, the great question of the national banks and the taxation of bonds.

In this county of Crawford a Mr. James Robertson is democratic candidate for representative to the State Legislature. His election and that of the other three candidates, for Sheriff, County Clerk and Treasurer, on the same tickes, is a foregone conclusion.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Washington, Sept. 23, 1867.
From New Orleans we learn that Mr. E. Schmidt, the From New Orleans we learn that Mr. E. Schmidt, the President of tee Howard Association, has received sufficient money to defray the expenses of the Association thus far. He has acknowledged in the dailies the receipt of liberal donations from all the principal Northern cities. The expenses at present are \$2,000 per day. Applications from sixty families were regissered to-day, in some of whom every member was aick. About the same number of applications were made yearday. The number of deaths delly is on the increasa. From these figures will be seen the necessity of continued and liberal aid from the friends of humanity everywhere. everywhere.

The Howard Association in New Orleans has been extending its aid to the infected districts in the State.

Large Fire-Fifteen Houses Burned Down-The New Sea Wall for the Protection of the Harbor. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23, 1867.

General Jeff C. Davis will sail in the John L. Stevens with a detachment of United States troops for Sitkas

with a detachment of United States troops for Sixas Russian America, in a few days.

A fire occurred Saturday evening on Clay and Merchant streets, which destroyed lifteen buildings and stores. The loss is about \$25,000, mostly frame buildings. Fires have been very numerous lately, and have been attributed to incondaries.

The first earthquake shock fest in twelve months was noticed last evening. It was very distinct, but slight. The construction of a see wall of granite, on Brocklyn or nek foundation, for the protection of the harber of San Francisco, is now favorably progressing, under the direction of the State Commissioners, and will extend along the whole city from the Abstean coast.

The news by the steemer Sacramento is unimportant. Thirty vessels have retrived in this city during the last twenty-four hours, mostly coasters.

A large supply of goods is now going to the interior, parity for New do, Islaho and Montaca.

The demand for daties during the last week amounted to \$18 good. Logal moders are firm r at 70 a 70%.

MILITARY SERENADE.

Ovation to the Generals in Washingtonby the Grand Army of the Republic.

Speeches of Generals Farnsworth. Sheridan, Sickles and Hancock.

Thousands of persons, white and black, collected at Willard's Hotel to-night on the occasion of the serenade to General Shertidan. About half-past nine o'clock the mombers of the Grand Army of the Republic belonging to the Department of the Potomac arrived in strong force, with a full band of music. The platform in front of the hotel was illuminated with the word "Union" in large letters, and underneath a large circle was formed with blasting jets. After some airs had been played biazing jets. After some airs had been played there were impatient cries for Sheridan, and when he appeared the shouts in his honor were repeated.

N. P. Currain, the Commander of the Department,

introduced the General as follows:-

introduced the General as follows:—
Conganes—Over five years ago, in the quiet village of Rolla, Mo., then the bivouse of United States soldiers, I first met Captain l'initip H. Sheridan. He was Chief Commissary of that gallant little army of the frontier which under the lamented Curtis gave our country the glory of Pea Ridge and the State of Missouri relief from rebel invasion. But inmistering to the bodily wants of our soldiers was too constrained a sphere for one of such plack and mettle, and he was accordingly transferred to the army. Then before Cornola his qualifies pointed him out first as a leader of cavalry, where he soon to cause marked, and improreptibly to the country, and aim as so to hemself, he rose in rank and usefulness the weight great balles won by his valuer and victory analebed from the jest of deteat, while the whole tenchings. By rou wrester or one also, who, if not it would be a supported to the young hopes, was not too noble to it what I now repeat — Nature in de but one and mon. And broke the die in monating Sheridan.

With hearts full of thanks to you, General sheridan, for your noble defence of the right under circumstances such as never before tried your courage, your patriotism and your ability, we congratulate and welcome you among us.

The Assembly again cheered General Sheridan, when he said :-

The assemblage repeatedly cheered as he bowed and retired from the stand. As he passed into the parior many ladies sought an interview, white a number of gentlemen rushed forward and shook hands with him. The crowd then proceeded to the Ebbat House in the immediate vicinity. The front of the fixed was proseveral tunes, among them, "Rully Round the Plag. many persons joining in the chorus with their voices were impatient calls for General Sickles, but Gen ral Farnsworth came forward and made the following

There were impatient calls for General Sickles, but Genral Farnsworth came forward and made the following speech by way of introduction:—

Solders and Crizzens (some some one in the crowd suggested that he add "Sailors"—laughter)—Weil, soldiers, sailors and cutizens, every man, every woman. (Loughter) My personal acquaintance with the distinguished soldier who is before you way in the House of Representatives. He was a domocrat, I a republican; but, as a democrat, he was a domocrat, I a republican; but, as a democrat, he was a fullon man. (Aphisuse) He placed his country above parity—(a voice, "That's so")—and through the etruggle in Congress which preceded the war General Sickles was at all times on the side of the Union. In the winter of 1800 and 1861, when the galleries of Congress were thronged with rebeis and traitors, when treason was spoken on the floor of that hall day after day, I well remember the rebuke General Sickles administered to these men when they threatened to commence the war. He told them that if they began in Charleston it would end with Charleston in rains. General Sickles went out of Congress and immediately commenced making speeches and using his influence in every manner possible to excite a more patriotic feeting among his constituous. When the war commenced General Sickles, by his own Individual efforts, raised a brigade of five regiments. (A Voice—"Bally for him.")* A brigade of thorough going soldiers, who fought like veterans. He brongut them to the city of Washington, to the Army of the Potomac. Few land gained before him such a high career as a soldier. Wherever the battle raged the flercest, Sickles was in the thickess of the fight and received the first shock of the enemy, and thereby lost one of his limbs. This was in Juiv. Three months afterwards he returned to the city of Washington, with his mutilated stump not yet healed, and offered his services again, and a sked to be put at the head of he forced his services again, and a sked to be put at the head of head of head of he not yet healed, and offered his services again, and a sked to be put at the nead of his corps. At that moment the city of Washington was beleaguered and a fight was expected almost before the very walls of the Capital. After that General Sickles, not yet able to endure the fatigues and bardships of field campaigns, was, sent by President Lincoln, who regarded him with confidence and trust, to the armies of the Southwest, to Governor Johnson and others—with directions from the President. Returning from this mission, his duties faithfully performed, he was afterwards sent on a mission to South America by Mr. Lincoln, performing his trust to the entire estataction of the government. He was, in the fail of 1803, sent to Charleston, S. C., to command a military department. With the short intermission of a call to Washington he has been in command of the department of North and South Carolina ever since. He went there when the elements were in commonion, when all was choos and disorder, when neither Northern life nor property, nor Union men nor freedmen were safe. Ho pet in practice what was secured by the Givil Rights bill. Slavery was abolished by the constitutional amendment, it had taken such deep hold that it had to be foreibly taken out. Like an old cancer, it had to be removed by the roots. Everly sprout had to be eradicated and every wound casterized. But under the administration of General Sickles he made, as Governor Orr says, even the burdens of the military government as light upon the people of South Carolina as it was possible under the circumstances. He has secured to all their rights and attended to and advanced their material proceperity, and by his orders tested the resources of the catae, securing to laboring men fair singes and to the producers of the soil what they had not reactived for years, namely, protection for their abore. (Cries of "How about order No. 10 1") Yes, order No. 10 secured every poor man his five or ten doilers, which would otherwise have been used in costs and lawyer's fees, a

Repeated applause greeted General Sick less as he appeared nearer the front of the platform. He said:—

Comrabes—I am glad to meet you again, and thank you for this proof of your regard. (Voices—'You have it—go on.') Among the interesting matters which now engage attention there are several topics which may without disadvantage to any public interests be chosen for remark to-night. The military governments temporarily established by Congress in the robel States have been assailed as unconstitutional and useless. Without meaning to enter now upon a large field of discussion, it is due to the country and to history, apact from all personal considerations, that the government should be validated from accusations so unfounded and so injurious. The authority of Congress to provide for the security of persons and property in conquered territory until legal civil governments could be established is distinctly recognized to the Supreme Court of the United States in a familiar case reported in the twentieth volume of Howard, in the New Moxico case. The Supreme Court declared that the military occupation of the territory of an enesy superseded all civil government existing there, and furthermore that the orders, ordinances and regulations made by the military commander remained in toro until supersodad by Congress or by a local civil government created by the authority of tongress. It may, therefore, be maintained that in the reconstruction acts Congress has exercised no power not saustioned by the highest legal tribuns in the land, and so far from military authority having been exercised oppressively or cracity in the rebel States the testimony voluntarily borne by representative men of those States proves that these reconstruction acts have been exercised with moderation and forboarasse. (Applause.) If it be true that military commanders have been law givers, it is also true that their codes have been more humans than the laws they have suspended. Impresonment for doot has been conferred to cases of homicide and offenc

peared nearer the front of the platform. He said :-

(renewed applaase) the various forms of occreton employed by a dominant class to subjected and humilitate the labourers dependent upon them for comporment have been swept away, and the laws enade applicable alike to all the jubilants; and where funine threatened to starve those left by a conscription which robbed the cradic and the grave, military authority was exercised to resque the home of the widow and the orphan from relentiess creditors, and to enable as utterly bankrupp population to cultivate land enough to obtain the necessaries of life. (Cries of You did right, "Good," and applause.) If these let of You did right, "Good," and applause, if these lets are oppressive and cruel, then let condemnation full on the government and the agents, who have vainly tried to treat even their adversaries with magoanimity and benevolence. No; the army, discarding all paritian fueling, took only for its guides in the management of the civil affairs entroated to it the orders of superior officers and the acts of Coursess, and whenever those did not expressly provide for the matter in hand, afer rules of enduct were found in the constitutions, laws and customs of the loyal States of the Union. Repeated applause, Nor can it be said with justice that the temporary military government maintained in the robel States has not been benedicial to the South and to the country at large. The system of free labor has been inaugurated under military supervisions; two militions of bales of cotton were raised in 1836; militous of emancipated glaves have been gradually assimulated with the civil policy of the States where they belonged; tranquility and order have been from the relation of the master and slave to the relation of man and man; the relation of political equality (applause) under the guarantees which military occupation afforded for the security of fifth and property. Northern capital and Northern on terprise have been rebuilding churches, from the relation of man and man; the relation of such property and continued to the re crop, which promises to be in many respects, and in many sections of the South, the most important and the largest which has been grown for many years. It would one any to prove by abundant testimony that without milliary occupation and control the restoration of the robot States would have been cached only after various intervals of anarchy and conflict. (Applaine.) Gentlemen, I have already exceeded the limits presertibed for myself. (Crick of "Go on, go on.") The theme, however temping to me, may well be left to others. In whatever I have said no word of it is intended to repreach any one, not seen to vindicate myself. I am have for justice. I shall not seek the variet of any popular tribunal. Even your acquistal would not vindicate myself. I am have for justice. I shall not seek the variet of any popular tribunal. Even your acquistal would not vindicate myself. I am have for justice. I shall not seek the variet of any popular tribunal. Even your acquistal would not vindicate my seem of the arave imputations upon my conduct which have been made by high official personages. I trust the occasion and the opportunity will at the proper time be afforded to me to place the vindication of my reputation on the resords of my government. Until the month of matters concerning myself I choose to be silent. Before saying "Good night," let me make a concluding remark upon the topic which has already been my tibeine. Without the recensive them, it would have been impossible to carranchies the loyal freedmen and secure to them that participation in the Government under which they must continue to live; that is essential to the preservation of their liberty and vital to the preservation of their liberty and vital to the proservation of their liberty and tribunal to the proservation of their liberty and tribunal to the proservation of their liberty liberty in the rebellion and treason. (

him as he withdrew from the assemblage, which procerded to the Metropolitan Rotel to serenade Major General Hancock. The front of the portice over the main entrance was draped with American flage, and the scope was illumined with torches. Here, as at Willard's and the Ebitt House, a number of ladies occupied the pariors. The band per-formed several patriotic airs, when frequent calls were made for General Hancock. When that gentleman apformed several patriotic airs, whon frequent calls were made for General Hancock. When that genieman appeared ho was heartily greeted by the large assemblage. Colonel Chipman introduced him as follows:—It is an event of no common pleasure to you, conrades, to extend the greeting to three such distinguished personages upon the same occasion, as; Generals Sheridan, Sickles and Hancock. You have just paid a welcome to two of those who are fresh from arduous duties, manfully and successfully discharged, and you now come to bid God speed to the horote Hancock, who is entering upon a new field of usefulness. The mands of Silsridan could not have failen upon a more knightly successor, or one who enjoys more of the public gratitude for past services. In the names of many of your late comrades General Hancock besteak for you fresh honors and prouder achievements.

Three cheers were again given for General Hancock, who spoke as follows:—

In going to my new field of duty it is a matter of pleasure and relief to know that I carry with me the sympathies, good wishes and confidence of my old companions in arms. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, to thank you, soldiors, for thus tending to highen the burden of cares imposed upon me in the arduous and delicate duty of commander in the Southern States.

At this time three cheers were given as the General bowed and retired, while the band struck up a patriotic air. The assemblage separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN KARSAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

German Convention at Topoka-General Smith Refuses to Furnish Troops to Protect Laborers on the Pacific Railrond. LHAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 24, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

A convention of the Germans of this State met to-day A convention of the Germans of this State met to-day at Topeka to consider the political situation. Forty-five delegates were present. Female and negro suffrage were freely discussed, a majority preferring to ignore these questions in the campaign and devote themselves to the question of religious and social rights. The Convention is still in session to-night, no definite action having been taken as yet.

The Contractors on the Union Presie Railroad applied to day to General Smith for additional troops, or work would stop, owing to Indian depredations. General Smith replied that he had no troops to spare.

Governor Crawford has tendered General Sherman one or more regiments of volunteers to protect the laborors. West of Fort Hayes the Indians are holding a night carnival.

OBITUARY.

Wm. Medley.

This gentleman, one of the electricians of the Cuba
cable, died recently at Key West, after a short illness, of yellow fever. He accompanied the steamship Narva from England, and was of great service to his Company during the laying of the cable from Keywest to Havana. Mr. Medley was also one of the electridans of the Atlantic cables of 1865-6, and was looked upon as one of the ablest men of his profession in England.

Philip Crookes.

Mr. Philip Crookes, another of the Cuba cable electricians, died on board the Narva on the 31st of August last, and was buried at sea. Yellow fever, the same disease which carried off Mr. Medley, was the cause of his death.

Stoddard B. Colby, Register of the United States Treasury.
Stoddard B. Colby, of Washington, Register of the United States Treasury, died at Haverhill, N. H., on Saturday night, where he was on a visit. His illness was quite protracted and painful. He was a native of Derby, Vt., and about fifty years of age.

THE LOSS OF THE DEAN RICHMOND-CORRECTION.

In the first accordes published of the loss of the Dean Richmond several of the morning papers gave what pur-Hamilton. The right name of that gentleman is very liam Cark, and in the account he gave of the focurrence he stated that the state rooms of the Pean Richmond were broken, and not those of the Vanderbilt, as published.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERILD.

Nova Scotla Hostile to Confederation.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21, 1867.

The sanguine decams of confederates in the dominion of Canada are damped by the election news from Nova Scotia. To them the news is evidently very province, and eighteen of them have returned "antis"-

province, and eighteen of them have returned "antics"—that is, anti-confederates, one constituency only going union. The Nova Scotia vote (seventeen), therefore goes solid into opposition.

Now what does this indicate? It indicates:—

1. That the people were resolved to show that the scheme should have been submitted to them before below made isw.

2. That the people believe it is not for the interests of their province to be united with the Canadas.

3. That the people have no faith in the problity or real patricitism of the set of mon forming the late government of Canada and the bulk of the present Privy Council of the dominion land the people are right.

Is the dominion going to break up already? Lat the provinces seek admission into our Union, which is one and undivided.

Special Meeting of the Mozart General Come

patgn.
A special meeting of the Mozart General Committee A special meeting of the Mozart General Committed was held last evening, at eight o'clock, at the head-quarters, 814 Broadway, for the purpose of hearing the quarters, 614 Broadway, for the purpose of hearing the report of the chairman of the Executive Committee, making arrangements for the chairs of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and transacting whatever business might some before it. The attendance was large. The meeting was presided over by Wim. P. Lee, and Meeers. Wm. H. McCarty and John Mitchell officiated as secretaires. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The following resolutions were then real and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee he directed to

then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to severe a full for the election of deligates to the several nominating conventions for the election of cligates to the several monitarities of the several monitarities of the several ward delegations. Resolved, That the several ward delegations report the amuse of inspectors and planes for holding the polls to the delegation of several ward delegations of the delegations. Resolved, That the National Democracy of Mozart Hall convene at the usual wards and elections delegate from each Assembly district to represent them in the Democrate State Convention, to commence at Albany October II.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Franched Woon, then made a short speech landatory of the Mozart democracy and his visits throughout the various wards.

wards,
Mr. Isaac Rosennerds, of the Twelfth ward, in a short

DELEGATES TO THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator, bends the delegation, from this county to the Union State Convention. The other delegates are Erastus Clark and Theodore W. Dwight.

ANTI-RADICAL CONVENTION IN NORTH CARBLINA.

RALMON, N. C., Sept, 23, 1857. A call, signed by two hundred of the most influential citizens of Wake county, will appear to-morrow, urging upon the people of the State to hold a meeting and devise a plan to doted; if possible, the radical organisations throughout the State.

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1357.

Ship Minnehaha (Br.), McGrath, 33 days from London lerry (by pilot boat Maso Wobb, No. 8).
Wind at sunset NE.

CHARLESTON, Sent 23-Sailed, brig Rolerson, Navas-For Other Shipping News See Eighth Page.

A.—Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.4
STEINWAY & SONS TRUMPHANT. having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American panes in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the international jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and ill East Pourteenth street.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourtcount strow.

A. ***

From 1 Sef6 until 1867.

The Strow-mastion which was created a quarter of a century ago, first **

In succession of the strong of the stro HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE creates and preserves the appoints, digestion and strongth, and, there fore, is a source of health to invalide, dyspeptics, consumy situation of the control of the control

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forcy er."
And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of head, th. Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress/ after cating,
Frostrating Weakness, Disinclination for soy only, Montal

MAGNOLIA WATER, a delightful toiles article, superior A Cure Warranted, or Mand or PITLER'S Vegetable thoumatts after cures Rhematism, Nourables, 60nt. We ranted harmise the Roadway Broadway.

At the Hend of the Pres vioundie World stands KNOX, the Batter, whose of tabilatments, No. 312 Broadway, count of Fution ster sets of a 333 irroadway (Pres. out House), are respected in the West matchines fall styles of gentlemen's Hate and head ges r generally. Priors remarkably low.

A Hint to Tasteful Joth ers.—Glance at the assortment of intants Fancy Hats and Bonnets at GENIN'S, 513 Broadway. Babyl ood acquires a new fascination when crowned at the Leafy Jashment.

Batchelor's Huir Dr c.—The Best in the cord; the only perfect Dye: barmless, reliable, instante Cristnedoro's Hni F Dy c. The Best Ever Man-

Campbell, Apr theo arv. Corner of Eighth avenue and Tweet; reight a street. Fure Medicines dispensed with care. Special attentions to prescriptions. Constitution Watter is a Certain Cure for platetes and all diseases of the, Kidneys. Depot, & Cliff treet, New York.

Fine Stan Anril SHV or Plated Goods.

An elegant va ricty for Nic Ale Silver and White Metal Goods: None but the test, Ever, a ritcle guaranteed by our trade Grover & Haker 'n Highest Premium Sew

Hair Ecaberillah: menta, Fall, Change of Quara pair, baldgeas ov rod by Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor Hill, the Inim stable, has Resumed Hafr

Len & Perri m's Sauce-Delicious with a New Store and New Stock.

Boola, Shoes, Gatters and Slippers or made and made ato order, at moderate prid.

C. RICHMOND'S.

573 Br tadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

R. R. R. Hadway's Rendy Relief, this and and external and external, will instantly stop pain, and apartic core all lib somatic, Neuropsic, Nervous and Natarious piants. A fatte Cholara, Diarrhosa and Bowel compairs and Nervous Hordacho. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Royn's Havwan Lottery. Prizes Paid in od. Is formatly, furnished. The highest rates paid for youlde us and o's kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOB & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

The Lieve Machine Company, Ellas Howe, Jr.—The hig sest premiums for saving machines. Office 683 Broadway, New York.

The Northern Monthly

A stuny ing article on JAMES GORDON BENNETT. A hu porous sketch of the SHITH FAMILY. Pa A Presidential Nominations, by JAMES PARTON,

A sketch of Hon. W. L. DAYTON, with a fine full page steel engraving, and other good things, which make the ab-tinctive table of contents of this popular magazine. Read the incisive and able article on. TAMES GONDON BENNETT.

TREACH OF PROMISE and other good stories.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Univ.